STRAWBERRY PLANTS

1951 Season

FAIRVIEW FRUIT FARM

Pierceton, Indiana

This booklet is written for the information of our customers. In it we have tried to give helpful hints on growing and handling berries, and as accurate descriptions as we can of the varieties we handle. The opinions expressed are not just ours alone, but represent the composite experience of the many growers that we contact. We think that what we say will go along pretty well with your own ideas.

OUR CUSTOMERS SAY....

June 20, 1950

"..... to write to tell you how wonderful the plants were when they came. I was unable to put them out for four or five days after they came, but they were so nicely packed that they were just as nice when they were set out as when they came. They are now growing and doing fine, and I do appreciate the way you handled my order."

Charles W. Sands, Lima, Ohio.

April 27, 1950

"You send me a fine package of strawberry plants, much more than I had expected or hoped for. I believe I will have fine success, for they were nice plants and well packed. Many thanks for your promptness, kindness, and consideration."

Roy E. Humphrey, Versailles, Indiana.

While it is easy to say that our strawberry plants are of the best quality obtainable, that word quality represents to us the many years of effort we have spent in trying to make our product better.

We have tried many new varieties in our search for improved kinds, sought better methods of growing plants, better methods in digging and cleaning, better and cheaper ways of packing, all to the end of giving our customers better plants at lower prices.

Our plants are grown on deep, rich, well-cultivated soil. The roots are heavy and long, white and vigorous. The loose soil enables us to retain on the plant the many long, fibrous roots so often lost in digging on heavier soils.

Our plants are hand dug and immediately moved indoors for cleaning, sorting, counting and tying. There the old runners and dead leaves are removed, small and other questionable plants discarded. Roots are straightened, and plants tied in a nice bunch of twenty-five, full count, easy to handle, ready to set. **Just the best cleaning and sorting job you every saw.**

Our plants are carefully packed in moss for shipment, guaranteed to reach you in good growing condition. Small orders are wrapped in water-proof paper, large orders in securely bound crates.

We are growers of plants, not jobbers. Our prices are farmers' and growers' prices, low enough for the commercial grower or for your garden, high enough to enable us to maintain our high standard of quality. Compare our quality, compare our prices.

We are more than content to let our business rest in the hands of our customers, and depend upon their good will. In almost every strawberry growing community in states close to us are people who have successfully used our plants. Upon **request, we will send you the names of some of those customers. Maybe they are your friends, too.**

GROWING STRAWBERRIES

SOIL AND CLIMATE

Strawberries do well on soils varying between the light sand of Florida and the heavy clay of southern Indiana. The climatic range in our country is between the Gulf States and the Dakotas. Most of us, however, like to think of the strawberry belt between Tennessee and Arkansas on the south, Wisconsin and Michigan at the North as the surest section for a crop. Also we rather prefer a sandy loam that will retain fertility and still be easily worked.

Whatever the kind of soil, it must be high in fertility and humus content. This condition is difficult to reach in one year, but should be attained in the years before being used for berries by the use of barnyard manure, legumes, green manure crops, and the other methods of good handling familiar to most farmers. Top dressing is an excellent practice.

Fall plowing is good for berries. Certainly the soil must be well worked down to eliminate all clods, and to make the plant bed firm but friable. It is best not to have had the ground in heavy sod the previous year on account of cut worms and white grubs. These pests may do a great deal of damage in early season by eating off the plants at ground level.

Extensive experiments have shown that berries do best on a soil that is slightly acid, therefore in most cases the application of lime is not necessary or advisable.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER

Used wisely, commercial fertilizers help materially in berry production. For plant growth in the new patch, fertilizers may be handled in two ways — (1) by heavy application, say 1000 pounds or more per acre broadcast and worked into the soil before transplanting, (2) by at least two side dressings of about 250 pounds per acre each. We rather prefer the latter method as requiring less fertilizer and giving more immediate benefit. Any good complete fertilizer, say 3-12-12 is all right.

We also like an application of some 250 pounds per acre right in the rows in early September when the next year's berries are beginning to form.

Spring application of fertilizer of high nitrogen content must be relatively light, and should be undertaken extensively only after considerable experience. Applications that are too heavy may cause a top growth too heavy for fruiting.

PLANT SPACING

Fruiting rows in commercial fields should be spaced at about four feet. In small plantings this distance can well be held to three and one-half feet.

The distance apart in the row depends upon the ability of the variety used to make runners. We set such kinds as Premier, Fairfax and Chesapeake about eighteen inches, varieties like Temple, Catskill and Dorsett about two feet, and such free running kinds as Blakemore, Robinson and Dunlap will generally make a good row if set as far apart as thirty inches.

The number of plants required per acre therefore depends upon the variety used. From the above spacing, it will take slightly more than 7000 plants for an acre of Premier, Fairfax, Chesapeake or Mastodon. 5500 plants will set an acre of Catskill, Dorsett, Aroma, Big Joe or Gibson, while Robinson, Blakemore, Dunlap need about 4500 plants.

We favor the matted row system for the best and cheapest production, but no plant will do well in size of fruit or total marketable fruit if the plants are too close together. By matted row we mean a row twelve or fourteen inches wide with the individual plants about four inches apart in the row. If the year's growth leaves them closer, the smaller plants should be rigorously thinned.

CHOICE OF PLANTS AND VARIETY

Choose your plants carefully for the variety that fits your needs as well as for the quality. Read carefully the descriptions in the next section—we have tried to be as accurate as we can.

Don't allow the thought of the marvelous progress made in so many lines of plant breeding in the last few years to lead you to believe that some new variety will solve all your troubles. Choose for the greater part of your plantings the kinds that the experience of growers the country over has shown to be the best. Plant some of the new kinds for experimental purposes until you are satisfied that they are what you need.

Be careful about paying exorbitant prices for plants recommended by only a few nurserymen. Don't be a sucker for promotional schemes.

TIME FOR SETTING

Again and again we see the importance of early setting of nursery stock, especially berries. Transplanting should be done as soon as the ground is fit to work. When you should be making garden you should be setting berry plants.

Plants should be transplanted while still dormant, so that the new plant growth comes in the new setting. After the new leaves have come, blossoms are out, and berries starting, the plants have exhausted their stored energy, and cannot thrive well if reset.

Here lies the great advantage we can offer in Northern plants. By April 15 in most seasons plant growth is just starting and the plants are in fine condition for transplanting, while southern plants have already blossomed and are far beyond the resetting stage. Northern growers cannot meet southern prices on account of higher wages and different working conditions by reason of colder weather, but hardiness and difference in stages of growth are far greater factors. See that your plants are Northern Grown.

WE do not offer plants for fall setting.

TRANSPLANTING

Strawberries are transplanted successfully in many ways, and with a variety of tools. For small patches, a garden trowel or small spade is very handy, while for large plantings the machine transplanter does a very excellent job. **Just fan the roots out as much as you can in the moist dirt of a deep hole or trench, set THE PLANT AT THE HEIGHT IT ORIGINALLY GREW, and press the soil firmly around the roots. Don't bunch up the roots in the ground. Don't leave air pockets. Don't try to set when the ground is too wet.**

Each spring a new set of roots starts from the crown of the strawberry plant, and in case of the one that is new set, the crown must be in the moist dirt or the new roots will not start and the plant cannot thrive. If the crown is covered, it will turn yellow and finally rot. Hence the importance of depth in setting.

CULTIVATION

Cultivation should start soon after the plants are set, and continue throughout the growing season. Any of the many good cultivators found on most farms will do most of the work if used often enough, but hoeing is indispensable. Not only should the weeds be kept out, but a mulch should be maintained and the soil not allowed to crust around the plants.

In dry seasons it is often necessary to imbed the runners in the damp underneath soil to enable them to take root early and develop a good root system. The first runners should be encouraged to take root, for they will make the largest and heaviest plants, and do best in the next fruiting season.

All blossoms should be clipped off in the new patch as soon as they are well formed, and from everbearers until the plant is thoroughly established about July 1.

MULCHING

Mulching should be done in the fall as soon as possible after the summer's growth is finished—before really severe cold weather.

What to use and how to apply it can best be decided with the purposes of mulching in mind — (1) to prevent winter damage from excessive cold when plants are unprotected and from alternate freezing and thawing, (2) to conserve moisture in the bearing season and keep the soil in better condition, (3) to keep down weeds, (4) to keep fruit clean, (5) to retard growth somewhat in early spring, thereby lessening the danger from early frosts.

We generally use wheat or rye straw, mulching to a depth of about three inches and requiring something less than three tons for an acre. Other good materials are shredded fodder, spoiled ensilage, cane pumice and saw dust, especially since they contain no weed seed. Such material as clover buffins is poor because of weed, grass or clover seed. For the same reason it is a poor practice to top dress a berry field after the plants are grown, unless you are very sure that there are no grass or weed seeds in the material used.

Early in April you must go along the row and lift off just enough of the mulching material to allow the new strawberry growth to show through.

RENOVATING OLD FIELDS

Renovating an old field and preparing it for another year's fruiting is often one of the toughest problems a grower has. Every patch is its own problem, and no set rules can be given for the job.

After the fruiting season is done, we go along on each side of the row with a tool of the roto-tiller type. This cuts the width of the row to about six inches, effectively stirs up the ground between the rows, and destroys most of the weeds. A good hoeing then leaves the patch in very good shape. The whole process is repeated once or twice in the summer season, and the row is allowed to grow to a width of twelve or fourteen inches.

CARE OF PLANTS ON ARRIVAL

Much of the success of your whole strawberry project depends upon how you handle the plants after they are in your hands. Do not neglect them when they reach you. Do not let them lie in the express office until you happen to get to town, or set the packages back in the corner until you have time to open them some day. Strawberry plants are green, growing things, and are perishable. If confined too closely too long where it is warm they will heat. If allowed to dry out they are ruined. We guarantee our plants to reach you in good growing condition, but we must be notified within five days after they are in your hands if there is anything wrong. Any faults in the condition of the plants will be immediately apparent, and we must disclaim further responsibility unless notified at once.

We will write you when the plants are shipped, so that you can keep in touch with your express agent or postmaster and get them as soon as they arrive. **They should then be reset as soon as possible.** Just before transplanting, dip the roots in water, even soak them in water for two or three hours if they are at all dry.

In any case, unpack the plants at once. If they can be held in a cold storage at a temperature of about 30°, they will keep all right indefinitely. On no account allow them to heat, as they are then irreparably damaged. If no cold storage is available and they must be kept some time, heel them in. That is, dig a deep, narrow trench, break the bundles, set the plants along in the trench just touching each other, and cover to the crown with moist earth. This handling should save them in good shape for at least ten days or two weeks.

We are glad at any time to answer any questions not covered above, and have a very personal interest in your success with our plants.

PREMIER

BEST AND MOST POPULAR BERRY

Since its introduction more than thirty years ago Premier has stood at the top of good strawberries. It is true that some varieties are slightly better in quality, others may have fruit a little larger or more attractive, in rare instances still others may have excelled in one year's production.

But on the basis of year in and year out production of good quality, attractive fruit and total yield of marketable berries, there is as yet no variety to compare with this ever-reliable Premier for the northern part of our country.

The Premier plants are large, deep and heavily rooted. This variety is not a prolific plant maker, but the good grower has little trouble in getting a good row. The plant population may be better in fact than for many varieties whose plants may get too thick for best fruiting. The foliage is light green, leaves definitely cupped, practically free from foliage diseases, and close to the ground to give added protection to the fruit.

The fruit is large, bright red, getting darker when full ripe. It ripens uniformly, and a bright green cap adds to the attractive appearance in the baskets, helping to sell them at the higher price which the quality of the fruit merits.

The primary berries are liable to be cock's-comb in shape, with the later ones longer and more conical. They are firm, in texture, too, keep well on the vines, and hold pretty well after being picked, which feature adapts them to reasonable handling and hauling.

No berry is frost proof, but Premier is often spoken of as such because several fruiting stems appearing in sequence on each plant practically insure a sizeable crop in case of out-of-season frost at any time.

Premier is quite acceptable for table use, therefore for your garden, and for the commercial grower we recommend it without reservation. **It is the standard of comparison for all other kinds.** It is highly significant that Premier is one of the parents of practically all of the good new kinds, such as Catskill, Fairfax, Robinson, Dorsett, Blakemore.

Fairfax has won the same place in the garden that Premier has in the commercial field.

A Premier cross, Fairfax resembles this parent rather closely in the general appearance of its foliage. The leaves have the same cupped features, are just a little darker in color. The plant is larger, however, in every way. The crown is very heavy, the roots are large and long. The leaves are wide and stand far above the ground. The blossoms are large, the fruiting stems high and heavy.

FAIRFAX

Fairfax berries are smooth, big, fancy, dark red beauties, just the kind you like to show to your friends in the field, the kind you like to take from the locker or freezer for Christmas dinner. Very well adapted to freezing.

The seeds are large and rather prominent, bright yellow, and enhance the appearance of the dark red fruit. The taste of the berry is not often excelled, about the last word in strawberry flavor. Quite firm, too, for reasonable handling. Just the kind of berry you want for your own use or for fancy local trade. If you are setting Premier for commercial purposes, try to have a few Fairfax for your own table.

While the Fairfax berries are larger and sometimes more attractive in appearance and tastier to some people, not nearly as many berries will be set, and the total yield is not high.

OUR CUSTOMERS SAY . . .

"We received our strawberry plants in A1 condition and they are the best we have ever had. Set them out the same day we got them and every one of the plants lived. So am sending you this card telling you how pleased we are with the plants."

Pete Jorgensen, Sharonville, Ohio

"The strawberry plants you sent me arrived in fine shape and I am very pleased with my order. When I need berry plants again I shall think of you first."

Mrs. F. O. Applegate, Carlisle, Indiana

" ..... and never lost one plant I got of you last spring. Have grown berries for fifty years and they were the best plants I can get. Had one acre of your Robinson that cleared me $2100.00."

George Wakeman, Chebanse, Illinois.

ROBINSON

Robinson or SCARLET BEAUTY is the latest good variety to be introduced in this section, a cross between Premier and Washington. In a very short time it has attained a popularity second only to Premier.

The foliage of Robinson is light green with the same cupped leaves as Premier, which it closely resembles in several stages of its growth. The plants, however, are deceivingly small to produce such a large berry, and they run so freely that they may grow too thick in the row unless carefully watched.

The berry is one of the largest. It is smooth skinned, glossy, bright red, with the prominent yellow seeds and nice green cap which make for an attractive appearance. Berries are generally firm enough for handling, and of good quality. We have had some reports, however, that the fruit was a little soft in case of heavy rains and continued damp weather.

Different climatic conditions have a great effect on strawberries, but in the middle west Robinson is performing exceptionally well. The quality is good enough, and the size of the fruit is very large. Probably the largest we know of. Production is high, and the fruit sells well. Very good for your own use, and second only to Premier as a commercial kind. Ripens a week or ten days later than Premier.

CATSKILL

Catskill quickly attained a wide popularity as a commercial berry after its production a few years ago as a cross between Premier and **Marshall.**

The foliage of this variety is vigorous and healthy. The plants are large, strong and rugged. They run freely and easily make a good row. The flower stalks are heavy and stand high, blossoms are quite large.

Primary berries are liable to be rather deeply furrowed and have a generally rough appearance. Later ones are smooth and round. They are quite large, bright red at first, shading darker with full ripening and after picking. They are firm and solid, too, as good as Premier in this respect. All right for ordinary handling and hauling.

Catskill is a good main crop, commercial berry. The total yield is usually high, especially in case of rains in proper season. Ripening about a week later than Premier, Catskill becomes a choice kind for supplementing Premier and extending the fruiting season.

SENATOR DUNLAP

This is the grand old variety too well known to need lengthy description, as it has been a popular favorite for a great many years. It is a hardy grower and a prolific plant maker, the sort of rough and ready variety able to take a lot of abuse and still come up with a good crop.

The berry is medium sized, dark, very rich in flavor, very good for your garden. We might be partial to Dunlap, but we think that it is the richest flavored, highest quality berry you can have, used any way you like.

Mid-season in ripening, just a little later than Premier. Grow this berry on fertile, moist soil, keep the plants well thinned, and discover strawberries at their best.

BLAKEMORE

Blakemore is probably grown on more acres than any other variety, especially in the South, where it has met the need of productiveness and firmness for shipment for long distances.

It is a fine runner and prolific plant maker, often requiring thinning for best production. **A sort of rough and ready variety which does well in spite of neglect and abuse. The foilage is light green, with the cupped leaves of Premier.**

The fruit is of good, even size, smoothly rounded, with fairly attractive appearance. It ripens uniformly, medium early. Quite tart, firm and solid. Probably the best shipping berry there is, and a pretty good yielding kind, too, if the plants are not too thick. The firmness of this variety makes it a prime favorite in the South, but we have seen many good patches this far north. Some local growers like it as well as Premier.

With us, the quality of this berry has not been good. It is quite tart, without the redeeming feature of rich flavor. It is also susceptible to "yellows", which is liable to develop at any time, in spite of most careful rouging.

AROMA

Aroma is an old variety, grown in certain localities for many years. It has been used especially in the region around Pekin and Borden, Indiana, where it was long a favorite on account of its ability to stand car refrigeration. Some growers still like it there, possibly for the more or less sentimental reason that it used to do well for them.

> **The foliage is light green, and a good fruiting row is easily obtained. The plants are rather small, the roots rather short, and top leaves die down sharply in winter.**
>
> **The fruit is large, nicely rounded, bright red, with deliciously aromatic odor and flavor, hence the name Aroma. A nice glossy berry with bright green cap and attractive appearance.**

Ripens about a week later than Premier. The fruiting season is generally short, and the yield rather disappointing.

TEMPLE

Red stele is fast becoming in some strawberry growing centers a very serious menace to the whole industry. In this virus disease the stele, which is the duct in the center of the root, normally white in a healthy plant, turns a reddish brown and dies. The top of the plant is thus cut off from all nourishment and withers and dies. This occurs just at bearing time, and in some cases a very nice field of fruit ready to ripen has been ruined within a week.

One way to combat the disease is by planting disease free plants on clean ground. Another way is to develop and use only varieties resistant to red stele. Several varieties with this property have now been introduced, Temple being apparently the best of the group.

Temple plants are very nice to handle. The foliage is heavy and dark, leaves very tall. A good many plants are sent out, and a fruiting row is easily obtained.

Temple berries run large and rather dark, especially when full ripe. They have a very fine dessert quality, and at the same time are firm enough for handling and shipping.

It will pay anyone to give Temple a trial. It is a very good variety to use outside the red stele resistant quality.

MIDLAND

Midland comes to us highly recommended and some of our customers have asked us to handle it. We have not yet had opportunity for adequate trial, but have been impressed by some early performances.

When Midland does well, it is one of the best varieties. It does not make runners freely, and closer setting than common may be advisable.

Where adequate fruiting rows are obtained, Midland quality and production are generally very good, while the fruit is large and has a very nice appearance. The berries are firm, too, very good for handling.

BIG JOE

Big Joe is a good old variety that some growers have been using for years. The plants are big and heavy, with light green, drooping leaves. The blossoms are large and bright, the fruiting stems long and heavy.

The berries run large, bright red, very attractive, and of very good quality. Firm enough for reasonable handling.

Not a real heavy bearer, but bringing all the fruit to suitable size.

Big Joe is rather susceptible to frost injury. We do not consider it the equal of some other varieties, **but some people who have grown it for years will take nothing else.**

GIBSON

Gibson is a variety grown for many years by some people for whom it has done extremely well. We have seen some very fine patches of this kind, and can well understand why it still has so many friends.

It is a hardy variety, a prolific plant maker. Leaves dark, with almost a purple tinge. Plants have especially long, fibrous roots. Blossoms large, fruiting stem heavy. Many berries are set, and the yield is a very good. Ripens about ten days later than Premier. Berries are rather tart, and the quality not as good as we like.

MAYTIME

Maytime is the earliest maturing variety we know, and one that will give you a lot of satisfaction if you want to have a long fresh-berry season.

It is a very good plant maker, plants are nice and large. Leaves light in color. The berries are quite large, of good flavor, but not firm enough for handling. Not a commercial berry anyway, but one that you will like to have before most other varieties start to b[illegible] Bl[illegible] come pretty early, and frost damage sometimes occurs.

DORSETT

Dorsett was originated at the same time as Fairfax, of the same Premier cross. For this reason they are very often spoken of together, as well as for the fact that they resemble each other very closely, especially at fruiting time.

Dorsett is a strong grower and a heavy plant maker. Normally it easily makes a good fruiting row. Sometimes, indeed, the plants become too thick. The leaves are drooping and roughly veined, the foliage generally quite dark.

The berries are quite large, a little brighter than Fairfax, but resembling it closely, with bright, prominent seeds.

The flavor is exceptionally good, in fact, it is difficult even for the experienced grower to distinguish between Dorsett and Fairfax at fruiting time.

When conditions are very good, that is when moisture is abundant and cold weather has not been too severe, **Dorsett is just about tops.** However, adverse weather conditions may materially reduce the yield, and a heavy frost may do very severe damage. Dorsett is a rather weak pollenizer, too, partial pollination may result in rather small and knotty fruit and consequent smaller yield.

CHESAPEAKE

In Chesapeake we have the answer to the inquiry we get several times each year—"What is your best late berry?" It has been raised for many years, and has many warm friends. It is one of the fanciest of all strawberries.

The foliage is a little too thin, very dark green. It is not a very good plant maker and is susceptible to winter damage, and requires good drainage.

The berries are rich red, with bright yellow seeds, and a nice green cap. Not as many berries are set as in some other kinds, and probably this is why practically all the fruit is quite large. **Very good for flavor, very good for quality, very nice to handle.**

Chesapeake is about two weeks later than Premier in ripening, and comes on at a time when other good berries are going off the market or deteriorating, bringing top prices.

EVERBEARERS

Since most everbearing plant sales are in relatively small amounts and single sales do not involve large sums, too many nurserymen have made a racket of everbearers by ballyhooing some new kind to the skies and charging unreasonable prices for them.

Thus such kinds as Progressive, Champion, Green Mountain, Minnesota 1166 and Wayzata have come and gone. We are afraid that Streamliner is in the same class, and that Superfection is just Gem, which we have grown for years.

Everbearers are all right—they are fine. They are an out of season delicacy, a favorite dish with all the family, and a fancy dessert for guests. Plants are handled just the same as other strawberries. They are set early and kept cultivated; all blossoms are kept clipped off until plants are well established about July 1, after which they are allowed to develop and fruit is available until frost.

But keep in mind that the fruit is produced by a short-rooted plant in the hottest, dryest part of the season, and that ample water is essential. If natural rainfall fails, some form of irrigation must be practiced.

MASTODON

Mastodon has the same place in the Everbearer field that Premier has in the commercial line—it is the standard of comparison for all other kinds. Adapted to a wide area, it does well under many different climatic conditions.

The plants are very large and heavy, with deeply crinkled and ribbed leaves, dark green. Not a good plant maker, it does well enough if well cared for to make a good fruiting row for the following year. Mastodon has this advantage—in the spring following its setting it will make a very nice crop of spring berries.

The berries are large, dark red, very glossy, and have a very agreeable flavor. They are too soft to handle well for the market. This is the best berry for freezing that we have found.

GEM

In some ways Gem is equal to or superior to Mastodon. It makes runners much more freely, and the berries are generally larger and much firmer. They are firm enough to stand handling quite well.

Gem plants run smaller than Mastodon, but when set on good soil, the foliage becomes quite rank. Leaves are smooth and waxy looking. Berries run quite large, with rounded top, have a very nice appearance, quite tart in flavor.

Gem is practically free from leaf spot to which Mastodon is more or less subject.

GEMZATA

The Wayzata was the everbearer which produced the sweetest berries we have ever known. Unfortunately, this variety made hardly any runners and it was very difficult to propagate. Gem was crossed with Wayzata to make Gemzata, resulting in an everbearer having some of the best qualities of both.

Gemzata runs as freely as Gem, with the plants having the rough appearance of Wayzata. Berries are large and sweet, about equal to Gem in firmness, very nearly the same color.

One of the best of the everbearers, and one that does pretty well in the spring, too.

STREAMLINER

Streamliner is one of the newer everbearers that seems to have given a very satisfactory performance in many places. It may well be worth a thorough trial, but with us it has not done as well as some other kinds.

The leaves are dark, smooth, glossy, definitely cupped with rough edges. Streamliner runs freely and easily makes a good fruiting row.

The berries are nice sized, dark red, rather rough, with a very good flavor.

DIRECTIONS FOR PURCHASERS

We pay transportation charges only when plants are ordered at the 100 rate.

All other prices are f. o. b. Pierceton, you pay transportation.

Shipped by either parcel post or express. **Be sure to tell us how to ship.** Large orders we send express unless otherwise directed, small orders by parcel post.

A special commodity express rate applies to out of the state strawberry plant shipments from our express station. This rate is much lower than regular 2nd class express.

If sufficient money to pay parcel post charges is not sent with order, plants will be sent C. O. D. for the amount of the postage due, for we cannot keep accounts and send bills for small items of postage.

Be sure to send sufficient postage, **as any excess will be refunded.**

Shipping weight varies with season and variety, but will approximate 4 pounds per 100 plants.

Please write your name and address very plainly.

Please note our address is PIERCETON, not PRINCETON.

We are located on State Road 5, eight miles north of its intersection with U. S. Road 30.

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

Indiana Department of Conservation, Division of Entomology

No. 547 Indianapolis, Indiana, November 17, 1950

This is to certify that Nursery stock grown by Fairview Fruit Farm, (Glenn P. Galloway) located at Pierceton, Indiana, consisting of 18 acres, has been inspected by the undersigned or his authorized representative on August 24, 1950, in compliance with Chapter 177, page 291, Indiana Acts of 1907, and has been found apparently free from destructively injurious insects and plant diseases.

This certificate covers strawberry plants and is valid unless revoked for cause, until August 1, 1951.

Signed: FRANK N. WALLACE
State Entomologist

Our References—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Columbia City, Indiana; Postmaster and Express Agent, Pierceton, Indiana; Frank N. Wallace, Indiana State Entomologist.

1951 PRICES

Variety	100	1000	5000 per 1000	10000 per 1000	25000 per 1000
Premier	$1.75	$10.00	$ 9.75	$ 9.50	$ 9.00
Fairfax	1.75	10.00	9.75	9.50	9.00
Catskill	1.75	10.00	9.75	9.50	9.00
Temple	1.75	10.00	9.75	9.50	9.00
Dorsett	1.75	10.00	9.75	9.50	9.00
Chesapeake	1.75	10.00	9.75	9.50	9.00
Robinson	1.75	9.00	8.75	8.50	8.00
Dunlap	1.75	9.00	8.75	8.50	8.00
Maytime	1.75	9.00	8.75	8.50	8.00
Blakemore	1.75	9.00	8.75	8.50	8.00
Aroma	1.75	9.00	8.75	8.50	8.00
Big Joe	1.75	9.00	8.75	8.50	8.00
Midland	1.75	9.00	8.75	8.50	8.00
Gibson	1.75	9.00	8.75	8.50	8.00
Streamliner	2.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Mastodon	2.00	15.00	14.00	13.00	12.50
Gem	2.00	12.50	13.00	11.00	10.00
Gemzata	2.00	12.50	12.00	11.00	10.00

500 or more at the 1000 lot quotations.

On small orders of less than 500 plants we pay the postage.

We do not pay transportation charges when the price is figured on the 1000 lot basis.

Please read carefully the instructions to customers on page 20.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee our plants to be true-to-name, dug from new beds, free from injurious plant diseases, of the best quality the trade affords, and to reach you in good growing condition.

If plants are faulty in any way and we are notified at once upon their arrival in your hands, we will either refund the purchase price or replace the stock, at the buyer's option.

On account of the fact that growing conditions are far beyond our control, we cannot be responsible for the success of the crop, and in no case will we be accountable for more than the original purchase price.
